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THE MASTER'S CALL.

When passing southward, I may cross the line
Between the Arctic and Atlantic oceans,
I may not tell by any test of mine,
By any startling signs or strange commotions
Across my track;

But if the days grows sweeter, one by one,
And e'en the iceberg; melt their hardened faces,
And sailors linger, basking in the sun,
I know I must have made the change of places
Some distance back!

When answering timidly the Master's call,
I passed the bourne of life in coming to Him;
When in my love for Him I gave up all—
The very moment when I thought I knew Him,
I cannot tell;

But, as unceasingly I feel his love—
As this cold heart is melted to o'erflowing—
And now so dear the light comes from above,
I wonder at the change—and move on, knowing
That all is well.

PARKER PILLSBURY TO MME. DE MORSIER.

CONCORD, N. H., U. S. A., Dec. 22, 1888.

To *Madam Emelie de Morsier*:

I have just seen, with supremest satisfaction, your appeal to the women of France, and the world, to organize a "*League for Universal Peace, and the Union of Nations*."

And surely, were I a woman, I should make haste to subscribe it with all my heart and both my hands. But being only a man, and an octogenarian, nearly, at that, I can only proffer and pledge such aid as is in my power to give. Of so much, however, dear Madame Morsier, you may be ever sure.

Many Governments are becoming weary of war and its desolations and destructions. And our great Religions, Catholic and Protestant, begin to interpret anew the angelic song so long sung over Judean Plains: "Glory to God in the highest; on earth PEACE, good will to men!"

Some Christian denominations refuse all participation in war and its preparations. They will neither be soldiers to butcher their brethren in battle, nor chaplains to pray for success in the bloody business! Old Peace Societies are waking to new life, and higher appreciation of the importance of their sacred mission.

And now Woman, the greatest sufferer in every War, is putting her hand to the mighty work. Your powerful appeal will not be in vain to the women of America.

Surely the Kingdom of Heaven is coming; the Kingdom of Righteousness and Peace. Of good will to men, and to women; Kingdom of Universal Brotherhood, whose only Law is Love; and of whose dominion there shall be no end.

"Shall the sword devour forever?" asked a mighty Hebrew Captain, on the eve of a terrible battle, momentarily expected. Four hundred years afterward the prince of Hebrew prophets answered the fearful inquiry:

"Men shall beat their swords into ploughshares; and their spears into pruning hooks.

"Nation shall no more lift up sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more!"

Who will not delight to labor earnestly and faithfully, and to pray fervently and without ceasing, for the hasten-

ing of that millennial hour! Surely, surely, not the women of America!

Yours, my dear Madam, for that triumph,
While life lasts, or till victory is ours,
PARKER PILLSBURY.

—*Universal Republic*.

THE WAY ENGLISH MONEY GOES.

BY W. E. CORNER.

Our National or War Debt was, at "the end of last financial year," \$2,693,895,880; the last year's interest and other charges thereon were \$133,079,395; and our naval and military expenditure \$159,590,695. Thus the fighting bill of "Christian" England for this one year amounted to no less a sum than \$292,670,090!

Analyzing this sum, I find that the British Christians are now, in the time of peace, spending for war purposes \$33,407.55 per hour, by night and by day, Sundays included, throughout the whole year! Divide this amount by our thirty-five millions of population, and it shows that our direct war contributions average \$8.36 on every man, woman and child in the kingdom; or \$42.07 on every family of five persons, to say nothing of the cost for pauperism, the loss by unproductive labor, and the distress and suffering caused thereby, which is not a little.

Hence it appears that during the present century upwards of \$23,600,000, or more than four-fifths of the whole expenditure, has gone for wars, war debt, and preparations for war. Thus, to every pound of expenditure, \$4.01½ goes for war purposes, leaving 98½ cents to the \$5 for all other purposes whatsoever. Even since the Crimean War some \$4,000,000,000 have been voted by the great taxing machine of the nation for war purposes; yet we are told the usual tale, that we are in "a most defenceless state."

To meet this old panic cry, several more millions have been voted by the present Parliament, to which a large proportion of members greatly interested in this sort of expenditure have been sent, whereby the immense preparations for war are as costly and crushing as actual warfare a generation ago.

"What is it, after all, the people get?
But widows, taxes, wooden legs, and debt."

—*Universal Republic*.

ENGLISH OPINIONS ON CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

BY HARRIS KNIGHT, OF CANADA.

In 1828 the Colonial Secretary thought "the time had come for the separation of Canada from the mother country." At the same time Lord Howick said, "We ought to prepare for Colonial separation, not by fortifying the Canadas, but by preparing them to become independent." In 1854 Earl Ellenborough said in the House of Lords, "I hope the government will communicate with the North American colonies with a view to separation." At the same time Lord Brougham said, "I am one of those who desire a separation of Canada from the mother country." Lords Ashburton and St. Vincent held the same opinion.

W. E. Gladstone, in advocating the separation of the colonies, said: "Persons of authority of every shade of

politics have adopted it." Lord Monck (late Governor-General of Canada) said, in the House of Lords, that Canada "should be taught to look forward to independence." Sir George Campbell said, "I believe Canada to be a burden and a risk to us." John Bright said, in Parliament, "There is no statesman in England who will venture to bring about the shedding of one drop of blood" in defence of Canada. He hoped "the whole of that vast continent in America might become one great confederation of States, not mixing itself up with the entanglements of Europe, without a custom house inside throughout the whole length and breadth of the territory." Mr. Lowe said, in Parliament, "It is our duty to represent to Canada that if after well weighed consideration she thinks it more to her interest to join the great American Republic itself, it is the duty of Canada to deliberate for her own interest and happiness." Lord Russell said, "If the North American colonies showed an anxiety to amalgamate with the United States, I do not think it would be wise to resist that desire." Many more such sayings might be given.—*Friends' Review*.

POINTS AS TO HAYTI.

I have seen a great many handsome black men too. As our distinguished chairman has told you, I spent eight years in Hayti as United States Minister, and I then resided near one of the most remarkable governments on this continent, and in the midst of one of the most remarkable people that God ever created. The handsomest man I ever saw in my life was a black man. The Haytians were the only people on the face of the earth who, when slaves, without abolition, sought to assert their rights and then to maintain that assertion in blood. Ever since January 1, 1804, they have been sovereign on the little island of Hayti, and it is a manly sovereignty too. And those who appreciate the character of the negro for courage must see that when Legitime feels that he has the power behind him, he may teach Bayard that he has the right to seize the Haytian Republic, and that Admiral Luce has no right to take it from him.—*Prof. John M. Langston*.

THE UNIVERSAL PEACE CONGRESS.

A great Congress is to be held this year in Paris. The meetings of the missionaries of good will will be held probably in the month of June, 1889; and will follow the work of the Universal Peace Congress of Paris in 1878. The programme was formulated at a meeting held at the residence of M. Ch. Lemonnier, the President of the International League of Peace and Liberty, Mr. Hodgson Pratt, the President of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, presiding. Amongst those who took part in the proceedings were Messrs. F. Passy, Ch. Lemonnier, H. Pratt, Eschenauer, H. Destrem, Conturier, Gaston Morin, Guebin, Mesdames Greiss-Trant, Taxily and Toussaint.

The programme adopted was:

1. Consideration of International Arbitration under all the forms and in all the applications to which the principle may be adapted.
2. Permanent Treaties of Arbitration between two or several peoples.
3. Application of the principle of neutralization to rivers, canals, straits, territories, nations, etc., etc.

4. International applications of the principle of Federation.

5. The Creation, by the initiative of Peace Societies, of Colleges of Arbiters.

6. The introduction in universities, colleges, and schools, of courses of theoretical and practical arbitration.

7. Reforms to be effected in international law.

8. The fundamental principles of an international code.

9. Generally, study, examination, and discussion of the means and measures which may progressively substitute between nations the juridic state, for that of war or truce, and finally render disarmament possible.—*L'Arbitre*.

G. DE W.

PEACE HYMN.

Hush the loud cannon's roar,
The frantic warrior's call!
Why should the earth be drenched with gore?
Are we not brothers all?

Want from the wretch depart,
Chains from the captive fall;
Sweet mercy, melt the oppressor's heart—
Sufferers and brothers all.
Churches and sects, strike down
Each high partition wall;
Let love each harsher feeling drown—
Christians are brothers all.
Let love and truth alone
Hold human hearts in thrall;
That heaven its work at length may own
And men be brothers all.

A NEW PEN-PICTURE OF WAR.

John S. Wise has written for the *Century* magazine for January, a dazzling and fascinating war picture; dazzling as is the basilisk; fascinating as is the serpent. It is an account of the fighting of the boys of the Lexington, Virginia, Military Institute at New Market. These "Cadets" were mere lads summoned from their school to meet an emergency in the civil war. Of the corps of 225, the killed and wounded numbered 56.

Before they were called to an actual campaign, we read, "The drill was perfect, they moved as one man." They were high-strung boys. Each battle they heard of infused fresh impatience for the fight. The terrible war wore on. The winter of 1863-4 was a gloomy one at the South. The wise shook their heads sadly at the prospect.

"Our little nest of fledglings, now numbering 350, too young to reason, too buoyant to doubt, longed to try their wings (*i.e.* to fight). They were gratified. On the tenth of May, 1864, they marched out like real soldiers to meet the foe. Before we left camp Captain Frank Preston, neither ashamed nor afraid to pray, sent up an appeal to God for protection of our little band. Few were the dry eyes. A few hours later in the thickest of the fight, and with an empty sleeve, he commanded Company B.

"The veterans made us ashamed of our seriousness with their gibes, and renewed within our hearts the true daredevil spirit of soldiery. It was Sunday morning and eleven o'clock; the little town of New Market, which a moment before seemed to sleep so peacefully upon the Sabbath morn, was now wreathed in battle smoke and swarming with troops. I was left to guard some baggage, but I could not stay. I feared the ridicule of my father (Gov. Wise). The guard of four went with me (one was killed, two were wounded). We thrilled with the consciousness as we swept forward, 'This is war!' Then came